2: Thompson E-5 (1933-1934)1940 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Kambara



825 section are poisonous while those from the surrounding waters are not, but some believe that during the storm poisonous seaweed was carried through the passage situated opposite the poisoned section and now grows there. Patches near the islands of Komo and Mothe have also been poisoned since the 1929 hurricane.

## Hunting

### Pigs

224 Though wild pigs are no longer found on Lau, some old people have participated in pig hunting. Moto of Undu describes it as follows:

> Many young men went with spears through the jungle, sometimes with a dog. We encircled a large coral pocket and placed men with spears at the exits. Other men went down into the pocket. The pigs ran from the exits and were speared. Often the injured pigs ran back into the pockets or to other exits until they were killed by another spear or died of loss of blood. The legs of the dead pigs were tied together and two men carried them home on a stick across their shoulders. The pigs belonged to all the hunters and after the hunt a feast was held.

### Goats

There are wild goats on the uninhabited island of Aiwa and a few on Kambara. Men sailing by canoe between southern Lau and Lakemba usually stay over night on Aiwa and occasionally hunt goats. The goats are chased into a coral pocket, and as the animals try to pass through the exits, they are clubbed. Occasionally live goats are caught and taken home.

### Wild Fowl

223 The Lauans are not very successful in trapping wild pigeons. They are occasionally trapped in a basket (*wali*) in which are tied red berries for bait. But I have seen the trap placed in a red berry bush where the birds can have all the berries they want without entering the trap.

There are wild chickens on Kambara, Fulanga, Wangava, and Namuka which closely resemble the domestic chickens. Wangava and Kambara have many. Traps are occasionally set for them in the jungle. A chicken trap (*ndau ni toa*) is a pyramid-shaped, four-sided frame of any kind of wood faced with slats. It is open at the base and is placed on the ground with the bait inside. One side is raised and propped up with a stick just high enough so that the fowl can enter.

Wild ducks are seen on the brackish lakes of Namuka and Wangava.

## Animal Husbandry

### Pigs

23 Pigs (*vuaka*), which are scarce in southern Lau, are the most valued domestic animals. Pork is an esteemed food for feasts at important weddings, initiations, and funerals.

13 S. NAIAMBO is a very small, flat, sand and coral islet, about 150 by 250 feet, surrounded by a nearly square reef, less than a mile across. It is ten miles north of Ongea Levu and six miles east of Yangasa Levu, with two small patches of reef to the south and one small and one large reef to the north-west. (18° 57'30" S, 178° 22' W.) It is recorded as being 40 feet high, but is in reality scarcely 30 feet to the tops of the trees.

There is a narrow, winding passage thru the reef off the north end of the island, thru which row boats can enter at moderate or high tide. No anchorage.

[312] No water on the island.

The west side is bordered by a beach of sand and broken coral. The east side has a rocky beach covered with low herbs: Portulaca, Sesuvium and Boerhaavia. The central portion of the island is flat, more or less sandy, and covered with an open stand of stunted "buka" trees (Pisonia ?), 8 to 15 feet high, abruptly truncated on top by the wind and salt spray, and full of nesting boobies. A colony of frigate birds were nesting in the herbs on the south-east side.

The largest land animals besides the birds consisted of geckos, skinks and hermit crabs. Insects included red and black ants, several species of small flies, a robust Sarcophagid fly, small moths, a pale brown cricket, small beetle, mites, crustacia isopod, and spiders.

[223] [484] No sign of inhabitants, although the islet is occasionally visited by natives for birds. No cocoanut palms.

[p. 18]